disposal. It is, however, encouraging to learn that a survey is now being made. Steps may be taken to expedite the work with a view to the early construction of these connecting links.

(*c*) The approach to the Anjur bridge from the Mudgere side has been very inconveniently planned and badly traced.

(*d*) A telegraph office may be opened in Belur as there is none from east to west between the railway and Mudgere, a distance of 50 miles, and from north to south between Chikmagalur and Hassan, a distance of 33 miles.

Reply of Government.—(*a*), (*b*) *and* (*d*) Noted.

(*c*) Will be referred to the Chief Engineer.

SUBJECT No. 162.

Repair of Provincial and Local Fund roads.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Madappa and N. Srikantaiya, Mysore City municipality.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 163.

(*a*) Formation of village roads.

(*b*) Maintenance of village roads and by-ways.

Mr. Venkatasamaiya, Chamrajnagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The village roads are at present in a very neglected condition. The Government have ordered that if the villagers do the earthwork the District Board would take up the construction of tunnels. As this is a great hardship to the villagers the Government may take up the whole work and meet the cost out of the *mohatarfa* tax collected in the village.

(*b*) In Government Proceedings No. 64-72—L. B. 180-06-5, dated 7th July 1907, it is laid down that revenue authorities are responsible to see that the ryots properly maintain the village roads within their respective village boundaries. The want of roads being keenly felt especially during the rainy season, it is prayed that a rule similar to the one existing for the maintenance of minor tanks may be passed by which the Government may recover the cost from the defaulting villagers after getting the work done by Government agency.

Reply of Government.—It is not possible either to set apart *mohatarfa* tax collected in villages for the formation and repair of village roads or to frame a rule compelling ryots to make and repair them.

SUBJECT No. 164.

Fines on impounded cattle in the malnad.

Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya Manjarabad Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The sale of impounded cattle does not often fetch the amount of the fine and the feeding charges. People in villages impound the cattle of persons with whom they are not on amicable terms merely to cause loss to them. Coffee planters can find redress for trespass in the criminal courts. The rates of fine may be reduced to those prevailing in other parts of the State.

(*b*) Messrs. C. Vaman Rao and N. Subba Rao, Nagar Taluk.

(*b*) The rates of fine in the cattle-pound at Saklespur are heavy. The rates prescribed in other municipalities may be ordered to be levied.

(*c*) Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk.

(*c*) In Subject No. 169 of 1908, the management of cattle-pounds in coffee estates was prayed to be entrusted to patels. The matter may be disposed of early.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under correspondence and orders will issue in due course.

SUBJECT No. 165.

Management of District Board Revenue.

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The District Board should be given a free hand in the management of its funds.

Reply of Government.—It will be some time before entire freedom can be given to such Boards.

SUBJECT No. 166.

Land revenue within Municipal limits to be credited to the Municipality.

Mr. D. Venkoba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The *kandayam* on lands within municipal limits may be credited to the municipality concerned.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 167.

Octroi on piece-goods.

Mr. Seshadri Iyengar, Tumkur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) As octroi is levied on piece-goods in all municipalities, dealers in piece-goods who have already paid the duty on the goods taken by them to one municipal town are compelled to pay it again, if the goods are taken to another municipality. As this causes hardship to the public, goods on which octroi is paid in one municipality may be exempted from payment of the duty when taken to other municipalities.

(*b*) In villages where no octroi duty is levied, piece-goods sell cheaper than in towns where octroi duty is paid, placing the merchants in towns at a disadvantage. Either the duty may be made general or abolished altogether.

(*c*) Though octroi duty is paid on any article when brought into a municipality, it is again subjected to the duty when the same article is taken to another place after a space of three months. It is impossible to dispose of articles within a given time. This time-limit may therefore be removed.

Reply of Government.—The existing rule requires no change.

SUBJECT No. 168.

Abolition of octroi duty on cloths manufactured within the State.

Mr. Seshadri Iyengar, Tumkur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The weaving industry is decaying and weavers are generally poor. The income derived from this industry is not very large. As an encouragement to the industry it is solicited that the octroi duty may be abolished in all the municipalities in the State on articles manufactured within it.

Reply of Government.—The octroi duty falls on the consumer and not on the manufacturer. The Municipal Councils may be moved in the matter.